# AND NEW YORK PRING.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1918 MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRISOR
The Associated Press to exclusively enstrict to the use for republication of alnews despetables credited to it or sootherwise credited in this paper and also
the local news published layels.
All rights of republication of special
despatches herein are also received.

lered at the Post Office at New York a

BAILY AND WARRAY AT Just MILT AND SUNDAY, Per Month.

All checks, money orders, &c., to be

Published Saily, Including Sunday, by the Spiriting and Publishing Association at Se Standard Street, in the Euroogt of Management of Publishing Association at Section 150 Nassan street; Victo Prosident, Frank Association, 150 Nassan street; Section 150 Nassan street; Section 150 Nassan street; Nassan Street, Nassan Str

London office, 40-43 Fiset street.
Paris office, 6 Rus de la Michodiere, et tus du Charre Spateribre.
Washington office, Munkey Building.
Brothlyn office, Room 163, Eagle Building.
350 Washington office. The property was favor as well many to the state of the s TELEPHONE, BEERMAN 1900.

What Is Mount by a "Clean" Peace? by him on Thursday in his for the intelligent interest shown. sech to a deputation which publicly ed him for the great services be stored to his country and the world his letter first printed in the Lon-

He wants a "clean" peace; and by

It is conceivable that a peace might one which would be honorable and yet not permanent. It is very easy to imagine the conditions of a peace which would be durable and at the ame time extremely dishonorable.

tentions are no longer misunderstood in any quarter which his first words reached. His call for more definite statements of war aims has resulted in a most useful clarification of world's knowledge of what the several belligerent Governments are fighting for, or assert they are fighting for. It has been followed by the ccessive declarations of Premier LLOYD GROBER, President WILSON, Premier CLEMENCEAU, Chancellor von while peace may yet be distant, the practicable roads to peace are marked ut with a distinctness that was lacking before LANSDOWNE Spoke.

Seation to which Lord LANSDOWNE confributed at the right moment the seeded initial impulse has now reached the minds of the people of the Central Powers; and it is producof in Germany and Austria a situaion pregnant with possibilities of a peace clean, durable and honorable to all eyes except those of the militarism ish purposes.

We record as one of the most remarkable incidents of the mighty connoral movement started by Lord ANSDOWRE'S letter not many weeks satisfaction to THE SUN that from the very first it understood correctly the surpose of the Lansdowne initiative. the elmost if not suite elone among American newspapers in the interpreation which has new fortunately bene general.

# The Rectablishment of a Persian

A despatch from Petrograd an that Foreign Minister Thorage has informed the Persian evernment that the Anglo-Russian reement of 1907 to sull and void. agreement referred to is the reaty which, by ending the political n of years between Russia and Great Britain, resulted in the Enand France as parties, and the treaty ich the Kaiser considered a definite eve to halt the advance of the Gerans toward the Bast. This treaty th the regultant partition of Persis as been correctly regarded as one of the important causes leading to the

spenty of vital interest to Perma was ritish sphere of influence. Persia had long been a bone of contention blween the two great empires. -Its ition at the narrow contral part the Asiatic continent gave it the rol of the overland routes from limits of the British Indian posons; and se the country was in nie unrest, it was the coutre of atrigues for territorial and commercial advantages between Russia and Great Britain. After these two na-

great difficulty is in the establishment production, shipment, distribution or aft for the handy billy or the watch of a stable Government that the peo-ple will recognize and support. The obstacles to be evercome were very clearly shown in the short and troubled career of the young American, W. Mosgan BRUSTER, as the Treasurer-General of the kingdom.

Many of the educated Persians, specially those who have been living in this country and Burope, lay all the troubles of their land to intrigues and interferences of foreign nations and amort that if these influences were removed order sould be restored and a secure new Persia established. If this could be effected Great Britain would no doubt be as willing as Russia to have removed all restrictions upon "the rights of the Persian people to a free and independent ex-intence." But she must be aboured that Persia shall no longer remain, as hand. If, therefore, Benator Knox's appeared on the fo'c's'le head: it has been during the war, a seat of German intrigue menacing her Bastern possessions. Thorsay's aunounce-ment will not alone make a new Persian State. That is one of the matters that must be settled after the war and mainly through the assistance and cooperation of the Persian people themselves.

Personal to Some of Our Priends. who have written to THE SUN during of official admonition hight be de-the past fortnight with regard to an ferred in favor of those who had titled "What One Man Has Taken on is not what the present regulation is The only sort of peace Lord Lans. Himself to Do," we present our com- geared to do. wants of ever wanted was pliments and express our gratitude

qualified approval of the exhibit aforesald and to those who found therein an peace he means a peace both that the proportion of the former to rable and durable. the latter is at least twenty to one.

So great is the volume of this cor remondence—it would have filled page the spirit as on the letter of the en after page of this newspaper-that space limitations alone would have prevented its publication; that is, without a process of selection not at Lord Lansbowne's attitude and in- all to our taste, and likely to seem more or less invidious to those whose communications in consequence failed to appear.

We owe it, however, to these valued correspondents that they shall understand that all have been treated exactly alike; and that there is naught either of ungraciousness or of lack of appreciation in Tax Sun's disposal of what they have written to us regarding the extent and significance of the recent concentration of new pow-HERTLING and Count Cheanin; and ers in the American Executive and the additional burden thus superim-

# More than all, the process of clari- The Legal Bight to Burn One's

in an hour of national emergency. This patriotic sentiment is apparent in the attitude of the community. flet the well rounded success of the But, merely as a question of law, who, called from their customary whether a violation of the terms of prisonment prescribed by the act of the undaunted and willing protectors

> Section 1 provides that on account of war it is essential to secure an changed the date of this excellent adequate supply and equitable distri- exhibition. For the authors of the button of food and fuel, and machinery and equipment required for the there can be nothing but praise. They production of food and fuel, for which have arranged matters so that realpurpose Government control is essen- dents of a large midtown section of tial. For such purposes, it was de- the city can witness the display withclared, the instrumentalities, meth- out inconvenience and without flockods, powers, duties, obligations and ing to one or two thoroughtures. The prohibitions set forth in the act were National Army contingents from this created and established, and the Pres- city are entitled to describe themident was authorized to make such nake use of such agency or governmental department as might be necessary "effectively to carry out the are put on exhibition, neither Avenue provisions of the act."

From this we read to Section 25 of the act, which applies expressly to coal and coke. The first paragraph of this section declares the President to be empowered, whenever in his judgment necessary for the efficient pres ecution of the war, to fix the price of coal and coke, and to regulate the methods of production, sale, shipment and storage thereof among or by dealers and consumers. Then follows, however, the provision :

"Byth gower and authority may be merciaed by him to each case through the agency of the Federal Trade Commission during the war, or for such part

Judgment may be necessary." It is further provided that if, in the pinion of the President, any pro-incer of or dealer in coal has failed to conform to the prices or regulathe verge of war their differences to gutherized to requisition and take he wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' pre-noticed by the division of the over the business of such producer or the bloody stipper pulling and hasing copting a joint loan of \$1,000,000 grated in such manner and through school to recognize the Angle-need agreed to recognize the Angle-need agreed to recognize the Angle-need agreement of 1907, a point to the President may distinct the sharing the always have been a his flowr's the president and through seven agreement of 1907, a point to the President may distinct the always have meant a his flowr's the president and the sharing the always have meant a his flowr's the president and the same that the sharing the sharing the always have meant a his flowr's the president and take the same and as generous as they come when the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the bready stipper pulling and hasing the same that the same and as generous as they come when the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the bready stipper pulling and hasing the same to be open to be open to be present as the president and take the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the bready stipper pulling and hasing the same to be open to be present as the president and take the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o' the wasn't in a fit o' rage account o require any or all preducers when he abrogated the of cost and cette to sell their preducts thought side into our heads as the doubt desirable that the cally to the United States through an faint flaw of the breeze struct our doubt desirable that the samey to be designated by the Preschate. These deligrams meant a big charte. There are a distinct people and and shoke and the The chabttyman was of equal in-

ple with an interesting history that prices thereof, and to establish rules for the regulation of methods of storage of such fuel among dealers and consumers.

The main misgiving concerning Dr. GARFIELD's order, when compared with the phrasing of the act upon which it purports to rest, is that most of the previsions of the order are directed against consumers of coal, prohibiting the use or consumption of fuel supplies already on hand, whereas the act appears to confer power to regulate, in addition to price, only the production, sale, shipment and storage of coal.

It may be questioned whether any of these express powers includes the further authority to prevent a manufacturer or individual consumer from using for the normal and daily needs of his business any supply of fuel former law partner in Pittaburg should burn coal in his office stove on Blue Monday, or a manufacturer should find himself engaged upon a rush order contract, with a damage clause for noncompletion, it is not apparent, at first glance, how legal penalties for disobedience to Dr. Gas-FIELD could be imposed. Perhaps by some regulation of priority of sale the needs of a consumer who used up To several hundred correspondents a present supply of coal lif defiance editorial article of January 19 en- yielded subservience to it. But this

The further point has been made that under the provisions of the law This remark applies equally to our above referred to the President's friends whose letters conveyed un- power over coal must be exercised through the Federal Trade Commission, and not otherwise, inasmuch as omething from which to dissent. It the word "may," though primarily has been pleasant for us to observe permissive, is often construed as mandatory by the courts.

But, as THE SUN has already of erved, the public mind is as much on actment, and this is as it should be.

The Upton Soldiers on Parade.

We suppose that the New York Sabboth Society, which by its untimely protests has caused the postnement from Sunday to Monday of through New York's streets, is congratulating itself on having accomished a good work. We give credit to it for acting conscientiously, not maliciously, from a misconception of ublic duty, not for the mere gratifiation of a malicious disposition.

But, giving credit to the society Garfield holiday it has succeeded in depriving fewer persons of the gratification of observing a unit of the National Army than would otherwise of inconvenience, hardship and loss involved in Dr. Garrino's Felosing' manifesto, most Americans have felt that the order should be obeyed in leiter and spirit as representing the of this narrow and purblind leiter and spirit as representing the of the Sabbath spirit. Actually there some and control of the sabbath spirit. Actually there in the set of the solution of the sarrow and purblind the Sabbath spirit. Actually there son, or the person to whom the Pres could be nothing more inspiring or thoughts to serious consideration of their salaries. Since last April these religious matters than the spectacle lofficials have been ordered to ald both presented by this regiment of citizens tasks by the peril of their country, the proclamation might be visited by present their bodies in the defence of the heavy penalties of fine and im- civilization and offer themselves as Congress of August 10, 1917, invoked of civilization and the religious instiby Dr. Canrials in Section 10 of his tutions under which we live and withproclamation, may perhaps be doubt- out which we should relapse into savful. The provisions of the act, so far agery as black as that of the Prus-

So much for the sealots who have route to be followed by the regiment selves as derived from the "Eas regulations and issue such orders, and side, West side, all about the town." in the words of a recently popular song and when their representatives A nor Fifth avenue should be allowed to monopolise the show.

American merchant marine. It is sell goods, not to be a "greeter" to eredity reported that to hear Mr. King lead a chorus in "Shenandoah," Bound for the Rio Grande" or "Blow the Man Down" is to understand the psychologic punch of the well sung

Not even an extra rum ration got sq much out of the old time sallor as a roper chanteyman. And what was a roper lighte of a chantermant you'll proper figure of a chanterman? you'll to his query. You know how you fee say. Mate, he was a tall, thinnish but you down like to say. This remind than with a voice, as STEVENSON me of Mrs. Casey when the landler chap with a voice, as STEVENSON puts it, "That had been tuned and brokes at the capetan bars." He was unnecessary work. Billi, a consoling thought stele into our bands as the faint flaw of the breeze struck our chaste. These doldrums meant a big

portance, whether you had to pull on THE LATESENATOR HUGHES. the topgallant halyard ("Bonny, run tackle and get along wi' ye!") or

In accordance with the duties of his position, the chanterman improvised original first and third lines, exclaimwhich may, now of hefeafter, be on ing musically when EDWARD RIDBOUT

> "Has the passenger brought whiskey shoard? Good-bye, fare thee well; good-bye, fare

This particular chanteyman Irish, more or less remotely, and claimed to have lived a respected and useful life for some years among the Klamath Indiana. "Fate tried to conceal him by newing him Switte," but Fate might have known better. Smith pursued the uneven tenor of his way all around the Horn and was last seen in Edinburgh, wavering between the Castle and gay Princes street.

Chanters are matchless. "The High Barbaree" you don't hear any more. "Roll the Cotton Down" is still a favorite, but the one with the most enchanting air is "Roving":

"At Number Three Old England

At Number Three Old England Square My Nancy! Doesn't she live there?"

But enough; "Roving" is in all the old song books. Whereas chanters in general are not recorded, so far as we know, except in a book published in London some years since—was it "A Sallor's Garland"?

Of course, the chantey with most significance to most sailors is "Rolling Home to Dear Old England," to the parade of the Sosth Infantry which William McFee pays passing tribute in that curious book "Casuals of the Sea," an apparently unemotional narrative, which reveals such unsuspected depths as you voyage actly the sort of thing that a real seafarer might be expected to produce. For sailors, though they seldom wear for abundant good intention, the fact their hearts on their sleeves, freremains that it is entirely wrong quently find their hearts in their headed. By the intervention of a throats, and less often with fear than

The Hon. ALBERT S. BURLESON's thouthe thrift stamp drive, push the Rec Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus. Salvation Army canvasses, cooperate with Army and Navy intelligence offcers, Secret Service officials and Special Agents of the Department of Justice, gather crop statistics, report port service, accelerate Mr. Hoovan's food piedge operations, distribute income tax forms and give hints to tax payers, report on food and feed millng, and, in small offices, register nomy aliens. If these added chores teep postmasters out of politics and other mischief it may improve their

### "GOOD MORNING!" Man With Ragged Norves Resent the Greeting.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIT: ersons have "Good morning" on the Greetings are all very well in their way but there are times when silence establishment in an office building. store on their way to the elevators and it is a confounded nulsance while selfing goods to be returning greetings to elevator runners, porters, clerke, type-The Chanteyman.

We have read with elation of the appointment of Branton H. King of Boston as official chanteyman for the appearance members of the appointment of the appointment of the appearance members of the principles of breeding. A malagraph in a state of the appearance members are the appearance members of the principles of breeding.

> When the old time employer hired ind he told him to "hang up his hat and go to work," and he meant it. But these good morning friends but in to tell you (if you don'ts escape) how they were "held up on the elevated," &c. The second grade of this peat is the chap who, not content with his "good morning" called. "Arrah I good marnin, Misther Clancy, N's h Stime day," shid sho, smil-ing like a colleen. "Force day be blowed, Mrs. Chasty; It's sile rent I'm asther," said in. J. McG. Basegarts, February 1.

> noticly Butto on Aproper, amount of money paid by buyers in The figures gives are from the Spoings Ex-change records, and it is estimated that at least \$00,000 worth of sponges are sold succide the dichonge. Targes Springs has grown from a village to a city in the past few years and chiefly upon the batts of the george industry.

An Zetimate of His Remarkable Character by a Colleague.

tackle and get along wi' ye!") or whether you had to take the topsail halyard to the capstan; and he was invaluable when, all hands at the windlass, you broke out anchor at dawn in San Francisco Bay. The chantey, on this last occasion, would be "Homeward Bound":

"We're homeward bound to Liverpool town, Good-bye, fare thee well; good-bye, fare thee well; good-bye, fare thee well; good-bye, fare themeward bound for Liverpool town, Heave, he! my lada, we're homeward bound:"

acter by a Cotteague.

Washington, Fab. 1,—A imember who served in the House with the late Senator Hughes and knew him intimately said of him to-day: "Billy was a remarkable man, and I'm net thinking of some familiar and interesting features of his career when I say that. Of course it is significant of his whole career that he was a 'laboring man' in a Paterson mill when he was 'laboring man' in a Paterson mill when he was 11 years old, and later ran against and defeated for Congress the principal owner of the mill in which he had worked. Those stories and those of his learning at the principal owner of the mill in which he had worked. Those stories and those of his learning at the principal owner of the mill in which he had worked. Those stories and those of his learning to the mill in which he had worked. Those stories and those of his learning of some familiar and interesting features of his career when I say that. Of course it is significant of his whole career that he was a 'laboring man' in a Paterson mill when he was 11 years old, and later ran against and defeated. Those stories and those of his learning of some familiar and interesting features of his career when I say that. Of course it is significant of his whole career that he was a 'laboring man' in a Paterson mill when he was 11 years old, and later ran against and defeated for Congress the principal owner of the mill when he was a 'laboring man' in a Paterson mill when he had worked. Those stories and those of his learning man' in a Paterson mill when he was a 'laboring man' in

of what seem to me more remarkable characteristics.

"Hughes was a Shakespearian scholar, if that means a great familiarity with the plays of Shakespeare and a keen and intelligent interest in the mentalities of Shakespeare's characters. Not many knew that. I've heard him talk with a lady who was well read in Shakespeare, who said that he spoke of the great characters of the plays, especially the men of the tragedies, as if he were discussing men he had met who had greatly interested him. He told the lady that his only youthful extravagance was transporyouthful extravagance was transpor-tation between Paterson and New York and a gallery seat when he could see a good actor in one of Shake-

speare's plays.

"A quite astonishing thing about Hughes was the amount of work be did in the House, remarkable to his the way Southerners like, to lounge in the smoke room of the House and discuss inside politics up and down and back and forth, with seemingly never a that he did an immense amount o work, so much that Western members called him 'Bull,' for he had a bull like way of plunging ahead when he did get into hard work. No one who saw him on the floor of the Baltimore convention with a telegram in his pocket from Governor Wilson telling him to withdraw his, Wilson's, name that time Clark led in the balloting, no one

how he could work.
"When the Democrats came into
control of the House in the Sixtysecond Congress it was Hughes, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, who solved the problem of committeeship distribution, a prob-lem which was troubling importan one saw that as the power of committee appointment was to be taken from the Speaker, chaos if not riots threat ened to disrupt the Democratic caucus if the question of committee appoint-ment were thrown in there. Hughes's plan, which was adopted, was for the caucus' to elect the new Democratic members of the new Committee of Ways and Means, make them ineligiways and Means, make them inengi-ble for appointment to any other com-mittee, and direct them to nominate all the party's committee members for caucus confirmation. The plan worked without a hitch. Not a dozen mem-bers outside the Ways and Means Committee knew that Hughes 'invented the plan.
"The rations which United States

he was in the army, not because more and better food would make them betright. He knew what he was talking bout and won out.

"Billy Hughes never had a press agent and didn't care much for pub icity, but he was immensely by an editorial article in THE SUS aising him for voting against a certain inexcusable pension item of \$15. Yet he was the best friend the soldier old of new, veteran or rookie, had in Congress.
"I visited him in his cottage on the

shore of Greenwood Lake shortly be-fore he was removed to the hospital, a beautiful spot accessible only by boat. Three of us sat with him on the veanda overlooking the lake and chatted for an hour. I believe he knew how ill he was, but he was the gayest o dition only when he told us of the It seems ridiculous to try to save day health foods he was caling, and then light in the winter by getting up before he described them as a bright husky youngster might tell of a joke on him-self. He was not strong enough to go with us to his dock as we left, but mer time will be brought into uniformit called out to us cheerly, 'It was kind f you to come.' He scanned the sky blame me for that drenching you are which passed the Senate unanimously in for, and we started out on a three and is now in the Interstate Commerce mile downpour of rain."

# TELL MR. HOOVER.

Give Him the Names and Addresse of Men Who Feed Wheat to Cattle. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It has come to my knowledge to-day that dairy men and stock raisers in some portions of the m'ddle West are using wheat to ford shulr stock because the lovernment has put a price on wheat £ \$2.50 a bushel and has neglected too high to feed the stock. wheat that a small family can save when cows are being fed all the wheat

Is it possible that Mr. Hoover has not been informed of this waste of wheat in NEW YORK, February 1.

to you have cleaved your giant pe Acrese the feaming brind, Successful your Arat U. S. beth, The water doubtless facil Leviations are now in style

Where were the fearcoile submaria White you were on your way? Did you employ some special means. To make their work passe, Or did they take tee much is heart Reports that you could never start!

Thanks for the Ideam you have thuch Of true democracy.

And of the mighty changes wrought

CONFORM TO RULE. "Keep to the Bight" and Thus Subserry Contentence

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUI terborough Rapid Transit Company has struck a popular chord in his latest poster, in which the suggestion is made the public to keep to the right. Mr. Shonts calls attention to the fact that many persons fall to observe this funlyn Bridge and Grand Central stations specifically as places where the rule is flagrantly violated. But many who use the subway ex-

tensively have observed that the rule is rislated generally throughout the entire shway system, and it to high time that some one in authority called attention to the fact. There is a lot of valuable time and energy lost every day under-ground because some cellish persons persist in violating the keep to the right rule, to the inconvenience of hundreds of others who try to conform to rules. Take for instance the persons who insist on coming down on the left hand side of the stairway while a score or

more of persons are ascending on the same side. There is no excuse for this, of course, but the insistent one succeeds in tangling up trame and causing general inconvenience. The fact that he would make it much easier for himself and many others by coming down on the right side seems of no importance. The violator of the rule must have his way.

And so it goes. One finds the full published grants have in the statement.

violated everywhere, on the stairways, on the platforms, in the cars and even in the elevators. Mr. Shorters poster may correct this condition, at least it ought to improve matters.

New York, February 1.

#### WHAT IS AN AMATEUR? Mr. Guimet's Belustatement Brings I's

Again an Interesting Question. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In regard to your editorial article about the amateur golf standing of Mr. Ouimet, I do not see the justice of the action of the United States Golf Association in

essional class. My understanding of the matter is that Mr. Oulmet was placed in the pro-fessional class of golf players because he engaged in the business of selling golf equipment. It may be that the constitution or by-laws of the United States Golf Association provides that ing in golf clubs, &c., forfeits his stand-ing as an amateur golf player, but if so, it seems to me that the rule is not in socordance with the custom affecting the

engage in selling aweaters and other sporting goods in order to support themselves and pay the college charges during their course. This does not make the student is paid to play football or to run on the track, he becomes a pro-

brokers and builders. This occupation does not affect their standing as amateur sailors. If a man is paid to sail a boat he becomes a professional sailor. It seems to me that in determining the standing of golf players the same custom should be followed. If a man is paid to play golf or teach it he player, but the business of dealing in golf materials should not make him a

professional golf player.
William S. Whitehrad. New York, February 1.

# PASS THE CALDER BILL. It Meets All the Requirements of the

To THE EDITOR OF THE SER-Sir; While Congressman T. W Sims of Tennessee, the chairman of the Interstate Comresentatives, has at all times expressed himself warmly in approval of the day light saving plan, the bill which he himself has recently introduced changing insure my reelection to this House. round advance of the clock threatens

to delay if not prevent action. of the National Daylight Saving Asso ciation, is so simple and has such uni versal indorsement of labor and capital that no new issue should now be thrust

Twelve European countries proved the case for our summer daylight saving measure. No country has tried the all year plan.

daylight. The loss will offset any pos sible gain. Furthermore, one of the advantages of our plan is that our sun with the European countries. This matter has been discussed for two years, d water and added, laughing, 'Don't Let us have action on the Calder bill Committee of the House. Every man and woman interested should advise the Congressmen and President Wilson to push this as an emergency war econ MARCUS M. MARKS. my. Marcus M. Marus, President, National Daylight Saving

Association. New York, February 1.

# CHAINS FOR HORSES.

The Long Named Society Is Not Issu ing Them These Slippery Days. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: It for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals no

and falling in our awful streets, little or teams keep their footing. To be sure yesterday a heavy load

drawn by three horses had walking befilled space with his shrill source as the horses sligged on the car tracks. No one seemed disposed to scatter askes or earth from the piles alongside to save the full that seemed pending. Yells and cowhide were the only side effered.

NEW Youn, Pobrusty 1.

Voice From the Incide From the Histo Rejormelory Summery. this complaint about the cold here, fo this place has been a lot too warm many of us for menths.

# A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF THE SUGAR QUESTION.

The Confusion of Economic Conditions, and Not War Alone, Almost

profit. And Mr. Martineau undoubt-edly thinks that the system of free

prive the consumer of sugar and give

the profits, which are at his expense,

The question, Why are we short

Granted that there is a shortage of

sugar, is it a world shortage? If sugar

were not a foodstuff of primary im-portance this question would not have

its very general interest. Consump-tion per head in Great Britain is said

to be eighty pounds a year, and the calories this amount furnishes are one-seventh of the total food calories

of the population. But Mr. Martineau tells us that the world produced in 1910 14,000,000 tons of case and beet, and

that the English people consumer 1,500,000. ("Sugar: an Object Lesson,"

&c.) France during the war has undoubtedly run short of beet, for, un-

happily, most of the French refineries are situated in the territory occupied

by the Germans. Beonomists, there

France as a source of production.

The facts as to the world's supply

are stated in an admirable article i

the September number of Blackwood's Magasine. The figures are sub-stantially those given by M. Yves-Guyot, and, unlike many statistics, can-

not be read in several ways. At the beginning of the nineteenth century

he West Indies provided England with

91 per cent. of her total sugar require-ments. Then Germany and Austria

tury were providing Great Britain

with three-quarters of its total sugar

supply, the West Indies contributing less than one-tenth. Moreover, about

half of the whole quantity imported was refined in what are now enemy

At this point the Germans began to

compete with cane growing countries, and by means of direct and differential

subsidies practically ousted producers of cane from British markets. In this

work German chemists aided. By arti-ficial stimuli and new chemical proc-

esses they increased both the area of

beet under cultivation and the sugar

vield of the roots. The price of raw

cartels or economic syndicates, and cane sugar had no fair chance in

sugar supply of Great Britain was re-

Though it served its purpose for

at times in her neferious methodo

hundredweight, less than the cost of production.

Martineau, shows the futility of try-ing to control the price of sugar by

conventions. The price of sugar is

nothing else. Similarly, M. Yves-Guyot points out that, in war time,

ened to the German Portl.

eople have their work to attend to and

presume that men in public place are

it seems like fair criticism when it is

the United States, have not been attend-

ing to their business, because they were

danger. Now the dear people are pay-

resented in high public place, because the people they paid to do their work were not wise to what was going on.

and for thirty or furty years Germany

plotted to rule the world without so much as an earlies of prevention being provided as a defence, with the execu-tion of the great English navy, which

Had Germany progressed as much on sea as on land we would to-day be pay-

ing taxes and indemnities to her.

Had our diplomats and men in public

job," so to speak, I believe the present

world horror would have been largely

stated that English and French

markets.

French or British

imported for refining.

sugar? It would pussle most people answer relevantly. The best way

The war has created confusion in the policy of the British Government The war has created confusion in the conditions, but it is not to the war alone that the best economists attribute the present confusion in the sugar supply. It is due to several causes independent of the war. Mr. George Martinesis, for example, believes that we have narrowly escaped a suffer femile remark but he clear. is as incomprehensible as it has always been. For example, it is hard to un-derstand a system which allowed the imports of Continental sugar to ad-vance \$50 per cent. while consumption in the United Kingdom increased \$1.5 per cent., the home refined article a sugar famine caused, not by Ger-man submarines, but by British Cob-denism. In this case followers of Cobhered to free trade, although many denism. In this case followers of Cob-den apparently lacked the power of seeing the sugar problem as a whole. Lord Devonport's measures rather made matters works. Some of these rules proclaimed an inability to grasp fundamentals. It is a fundamental trait of human nature to get a good price for its goods, and the natural consequence of fixing the price of musar was to withdraw supplies from countries for the suppression of boun-ties. But the British Government always proved the stumbling block.
In 1889 Mr. Chamberlain recognized that something must be done to relieve the abject condition of the home mar-kets and put the sugar trade on a sounder basis. In particular he em-phasized the need of saving the West Indian cane industry from extinction. sugar was to withdraw supplies from the retail stores. Dealers preferred to handle goods which returned more In proposing the convention all that the European Powers demanded was an undertaking that so long as they bound themselves to abolish bounties

bound themselves to abolish bounties they would not have to compete in British markets with any country which might grant bounties. So the Brussels convention of 1903 was agreed to by fourteen contracting countries, and somewhat late—but, as it turned out, only for a short time the trade of the British Empire in helping the consumer to understand the sugar question is to give him a summary of Mr. Martineau's "Short History of Sugar," in which he dis-tinguishes between the great contours of the problem and its petty details. raw and refined was at last to get ; fair chance in the open market. The salient points of the convention were the decision to abolish all bounties, the surfax and the security to the con-tracting Powers that bounty fed sugar would no longer be tolerated in their

The subsequent history of the convention is most curious and discloses the desper causes of the present sugar shortage. The convention expired in refused to continue the agreement unless with power to accept sugar from any country, bounty giving or not Mr. Martineau calls this action a "crafty thing," which enabled Great simultaneously freeing her own. Hav bountles the British Governmen turned around and declared that they were about to readmit bounty fed sugar. The foreign Governments were in a position of great difficulty. They had no desire to revert to the ruinou

to give in.

The British argument was that the restrictions of the Brussels convention would ruise the price of sugar to the meant cheap sugar. By renewing the convention, the Government argued. they would have to pay more fo sugar. If this was the idea, writes want of grasp of the subject. In fact ately prior to it, and the great and ing. This, too, in spite of the fact that all charges in connection with sugar manufacture, labor, freight and taxes, had been yearly increasing Further, after six years of the convention cane sugar was providing a

to assure to the consumer a more rega steadler price. Economists, therefore, attribute the present confusion in the supply to the immediate effects of letting the Brussels convention lapse so far as Great convention the home refining trade ha

against 30 per cent, ten years earlier Thus the effect of the convention was

Holland followed Germany's lead, so that in 1991 about 60 per cent. of the materially increased. Great Britain is now cut off from the Teuton supply, and the refineries it fined sugar from the bounty giving Norfolk are not paying concerns. One countries, while they supplied more than three-quarters of the raw augar thing, however, is not clear, and is no made clear in these discussions. The American beet root crop is now nearly a million tons, and the Cuban crop of while, the bounty system at length became a burden to the various Govyears. Then there is the sugar growt ernments and they were all anxious in Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Sandwich Islands and Java. out British industries Germany failed anese, too, have greatly increased the The price of sugar underwent strange all this sugge?

vicissitudes. Owing to the perfection of German chemistry the crop was so abundant in 1802 that the price of beet fell to six and a half shillings a beet fell to six and a half shillings a many points of view and change many prejudices and predilections. I France and Italy even more, cannot provide their own sugar supply. were admittedly dependent on the governed by supply and demand and many and Austria and perhaps Husia. On the other hand, the Britis French and Italians do not consum protection to manufacturers is sure to result in shortage. He commends some time seek a disproportionate amount to result in shortage. He commends some time seek some time past. In reading the riddle Lord Milner's scheme of national the most salient thing is that the seconomic syndicates which would tempt to fix maximum prices in the the fabricant against loss case of sugar has increased the show ander maximum prices.
So far nothing has been done and degree of that shortage.

WHERE DIPLOMACY FAILED. Roberts of England talked strongly for The World Should Have Been Awak- he was not listened to, and he did not secure aid from official quarters the he was entitled to. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; The

Boston, Mass., February 1.

# "Captured."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIL have just finished reading the story not aware of what Germany was doing It certainly has accomplished its put toward making the world fit only for poss in acquainting us with the treatnent and feelings of a prisoner of When there were suggestions of what in the land of the Huns. Can't we ha Germany was doing the people were more stories of that nature? Similarled to sleep by statements of elleged not such experiences as these teach diplomate that the world was not in to provide for our soldiers nothing the best, so that when they may some, they may have something to look back upon, and contrast the human treatment which is received in them countries of democracy and front with that of Hindenburg and the like am sure I speak for many of the coders of "Captured."

Naw York, February 1.

Corean Progress From the Ohio State Journal

Twenty years ago a Corean school matters of general interest.